

This Paper Consists of
Two Sections.
SECTION
ONE

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MASKED GERMAN GUNS HOLD ALLIES AT BAY

GERMAN RACE WARS FOR LIFE: BARON MUMM

Cites Slav Menace in
Interview Author-
ized by Berlin.

BITTER AT BRITAIN

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON,
[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

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BERLIN Aug. 26.—The following remarkable authorized interview was granted today by the German foreign office—comparable to the state department in Washington—to your correspondent.

The interview was held directly with Baron Mumm, adviser to the German foreign office in American, Chinese and Japanese affairs.

Baron Mumm, who speaks English fluently, was secretary of the legation in Washington 1888-1892, and minister pro tem to the United States 1899. He was minister to China 1900-1905 in the six difficult and critical years succeeding the boxer rebellion, and ambassador to Japan in 1906-1911.

When the interview was completed it was typewritten and submitted to the German foreign office for approval. This approval was very hard to get. In fact, the German foreign office at first entirely disapproved of the article, rather on account of its manner than because of its substance, which it was acknowledged had been faithfully interpreted.

But the way in which the interview was written, in American newspaper style, caused some of the older secretaries of state accustomed to the formal phraseology of less hurried and more dignified days to gasp. However, Baron Mumm, with his deeper knowledge of how things are done, written and said in the United States, persuaded his conference that the informality of the conversation as reported would, if anything, cause it to be more widely read in America.

On that plea the foreign office finally and in considerable perplexity assented to the interview, stamped it with the official stamp, and it appears hereewith.

HOW GERMANY IS CUT OFF.

I first explained to Baron Mumm that the American public had so far heard little but the Anglo-French side of the catastrophe now taking place in Europe owing to the control by the governments of the Atlantic cables to the United States, the control by the Russian and Japanese governments of the Pacific cables to the United States, and the practical stopping of mail from Germany.

The answer was that the German government understood this situation perfectly and regretted it greatly, because it was its wish to have the entire facts in the matter laid freely before the American public.

Baron Mumm continued that the German government realized that the impression had been spread in America that Germany and the German emperor had wished for this world wide war, provoked it, and precipitated it, whereas Germany had made every possible effort, first, to keep Russia from fighting Austria; second, to keep France neutral in the event of a Russo-German war; third, to keep England neutral in the event Germany found itself forced to fight at two frontiers, and fourth—obviously—it hoped that the Japanese would be able to restrain themselves from the raid on Kiao-Chau in China.

"GERMANY NOT INSANE."

"Germany is not insane," declared Baron Mumm vigorously, "and unless you think us insane how can you believe that we wished to fight the world just for the fun of it? No, the emperor's quarter century of peace gives the lie to that impossible conception. Russia fought us because we are the outpost of the west and she is the outpost of the east in Europe—just as you are the outpost of the west on the Pacific and Japan of the east."

"Russia supported her Slav brothers in Serbia and we were forced to support our German brothers in Austria. Race against race, people against people."

[Continued on page 4, column 1.]

DAY'S WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

While no direct reports have been received from the battle front in northern France it is apparent from the meager official statements issued and from other sources that the allied forces and the German armies are engaged in a great battle, which in the opinion of military observers may last several days.

The Germans occupy favorable country and are well entrenched. The allies as well as the Germans are receiving reinforcements and both British and French are using their utmost endeavors to improve the advantage they gained in the retreat of the Germans beyond the river Aisne and into the hills north of Reims.

Of the late operations the British war office is silent, but an official account of the operations of the British army during the period from Sept. 10 to 13 has been issued by the official press bureau, showing that though the British troops had hard fighting, they made a steady advance, in cooperation with the French, through a territory which was crossed by numerous rivers and offered many obstacles to a forward movement.

A Tokio report says the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India.

According to an announcement from Washington, Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France, and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace. The suggestion came through the American ambassador at Berlin and was made by the German imperial chancellor in reply to the inquiry of the American government.

Calicia and East Prussia Austrians, Germans, and Russians continue their stupendous conflicts, of which no late details have been made known.

SLAYING OF BOER GENERAL BRINGS DEATH TO BANDITS.

Leader and Two Companions, Surrounded in Cave, Commit Suicide After Woman Is Murdered.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Sept. 17.—The gang of desperadoes under the leadership of a man named Jackson, who indirectly were the cause of the killing of Gen. Jacobus Hendrik de la Rey, the noted Boer general, came to a dramatic end today. They took refuge in a cave on East Rand, which the police surrounded and called upon them to surrender.

The outlaws offered to surrender their weapons to Jackson's wife. The woman entered the cave and Jackson shot her. The leader and his two companions then committed suicide.

Gen. de la Rey, who was one of the ablest commanders in the Boer war, was in an automobile to his farm when police, who were watching for the Jackson desperadoes, challenged him. The order was not heeded and the police fired, a bullet entering Gen. de la Rey's heart.

DISTINGUISHED LEADERS AMONG BRITISH KILLED.

Capt. Bertram Stewart, Col. Sir E. R. Bradford, and Lieut. Col. Le Marchant Dead.

London, Sept. 17.—Among the British officers killed as made known in a casualty list issued tonight was Capt. Bertram Stewart of the West Kent Yeomanry.

Capt. Stewart was one of two officers who were imprisoned in a German fortress for several months for spying and was pardoned by Emperor William on the occasion of his last visit to England.

In the list of dead also appear the names of Col. Sir Evelyn Ridley Bradford of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was a well known Londoner, and Lieut. Col. Louis St. Gration Le Marchant of the East Lancashire regiment.

Col. Bradford served in the South African war and was brevetted a major and given the queen's medal and the King's medal for distinguished service. Lieut. Col. Le Marchant also had been honored for services in the field.

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SOUND ALLIES ON PEACE PLAN GERMANY SAYS

Emperor Chancellor Suggests to U.S. They Be Asked Terms.

KAISER IS SILENT

BULLETIN.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

London, Sept. 17, 3 a. m.—Preliminary steps toward the possible arrangement of peace between Russia and Austria-Hungary are reported in the Corriere della Sera of Milan, according to a dispatch to the London Chronicle. It is asserted that the aged emperor, Franz Josef, voices the hope that Berlin will offer no serious opposition to such a peace. It is pointed out that the friendship that has marked Anglo-Austrian relations is traditional, and that there is strong ground for believing that England really desires to have the dual monarchy preserved. The motives constraining to such initiative toward peace are to be found, says the dispatch, in the remarkable reversal of public feeling in Vienna, where there is reported to be grave symptoms of popular revolt.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Germany has suggested informally that the United States undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France, and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace.

The suggestion was made by the imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William was desirous of discussing peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Oscar Straus recently had reported.

No reply was made by Emperor William himself nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether or not he spoke on behalf of his monarch.

Cables Chancellor's Remarks.

Ambassador Gerard cabled President Wilson the chancellor's remarks from recollection, which were substantially as follows:

Germany was appreciative of the American government's interest and offer of services in trying to make peace. Germany did not want war, but it was forced to fight. Even if Germany defeats France it must likewise vanquish both Great Britain and Russia, as all three have made an agreement not to make peace except by common consent. Similarly England has announced through Premier Asquith and his diplomats and newspapers that it intended to fight to the limit of its endurance.

In view of that determination on the part of Great Britain the United States ought to get proposals of peace from the allies. Germany could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make its peace except by common consent. Similarly England has announced through Premier Asquith and his diplomats and newspapers that it intended to fight to the limit of its endurance.

The above is all that Ambassador Gerard communicated as to his conversation. He added only the brief comment that he, himself, thought the way might possibly lead to mediation now.

President Wilson did not regard the message, however, as bringing anything tangible. He referred to the chancellor's conversation as noncommittal and incidental to the acknowledgement of the American government's inquiry.

The president indicated that he rather expected a reply to the inquiry to be sent eventually from the emperor himself.

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GERMANS GIVE ALLIES HARD BATTLE BEFORE LOSING CONQUERED LAND

way running in all directions which facilitate the movement of troops from St. Quentin, Guise and Mezieres. In this respect, therefore, they are well placed.

The allies, on the other hand, can bring and it is believed they are bringing in new troops through Rouen and Amiens to threaten the Germans' flank. In fact, nearly the whole of northwest France is now open to the allies, the Germans having withdrawn most of their scattered troops eastward toward the Oise.

That Great Britain will soon send more troops to the front was indicated today when the 1914 class of reserves was called to the colors.

The French troops, who also occupy a valuable center of occupation at Soissons—the engineers having cooly followed the army and repaired the railroads—are being reinforced and, on the whole, both as to positions and strength of forces, the opposing armies appear evenly matched except for the advantage of the allies in having an army to threaten Von Kluck's flank.

The situation along the rest of the line is much the same.

BELGIANS REMAIN ACTIVE.

In Belgium there has been a continuation of skirmishes which have been a feature of the war since the Germans advanced into France, with advances and withdrawals as daily occurrences. For example, the Germans yesterday recaptured Termonde only to leave it this morning.

Besides the eastern portion of the country the Germans hold the line almost to Tournai, in the department of Hainaut, thus preventing the Belgians from going too far in their harrying tactics on the German troops proceeding to France. Thus far, however, the Belgian army has fulfilled its allotted part by keeping at least one division from going to the assistance of the army on the Aisne.

BATTLE OF BRAINE.

NEAR BRAINE, ON FRENCH LEFT CENTER, via Paris, Sept. 17.—There is an incessant roar of artillery along the entire line of battle in the vicinity of Braine, where, for the last four days, the great forces of the allies and the Germans have been in close grips.

The field itself over which the armies are fighting is broken; consequently there is comparatively little visible evidence of the terrific struggle in progress, although hundreds of thousands of men are engaged in this vicinity.

Detachments of artillery from the allied front fire shells with great rapidity at the German positions.

GERMANS HIDDEN.

Overhead French and British aeroplanes are flying hither and thither endeavoring to locate the positions of the big German guns. These, however, are so well masked that their emplacement has not yet been discovered and they continue incessantly to launch their great projectiles in the direction of the allied forces.

German aeroplanes appear to have vanished from the scene of action. For about a week none has been observed, and British sharpshooters declare that they have accounted for so many that the others now hesitate to take the air.

GROUND FAVOR TUTONNE.

The Germans apparently are adept at digging themselves in, and the ground favors them, so that they have made their position extremely strong. Therefore the allies who are delivering the attack will have a hard task to advance.

It appears, however, that the French and British have gained some ground at the western end of the battle, but slowly. Nowhere have the allies receded an inch.

On the eastern end owing to the nature of the country they occupy an excellent position permitting them, with the favor of fortune, to drive back the Germans to the center.

Both armies in the center and at the eastern end hold their ground with marvellous tenacity and the fighting is so severe everywhere that the casualties are very great. The military authorities decline to make known anything regarding the number of prisoners, but they are many of them.

THREE DAYS' FIGHT SEVERE.

London, Sept. 18, 2:10 a.m.—The Paris correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company sends the following dispatch:

"Despite the gravity of recent communications, no uneasiness is felt here regarding the result of the battle of the Aisne. It is realized that, as in the case of the battle of the Marne, news scarcely will be scarce for some days.

"The struggle of the last three days has not been less severe than that of the Marne, but the conditions favor the allies. Certainly the enemy's right occupies a strong position, but even that quarter has been obliged to give way slightly at certain points. The chief difficulty heretofore has been to locate the position of the enemy's guns.

GERMAN LEFT YIELDS.

"Along the rest of the line the Germans are favorably placed, but the evacuation of Varennes indicates that the German left is beginning to yield.

"The German army is fighting at an enormous distance from its base with extremely inadequate lines of communication.

"On its left the way is barred by the strongly fortified and intact French frontier.

"In the rear it is threatened by the Belgian army. Finally the persistent rain aggravates the difficulties attending the commissariat and the construction of entrenchments."

REPULSE FRENCH ATTACKS.

BERLIN, by wireless, via Saville, L. I., Sept. 17.—An official report gives out at army headquarters says that the French front remains unchanged. The French attacks on a number of points Tuesday night and yesterday were successfully repulsed by the Germans, who made a number of victorious counter attacks.

Owing to illness, Gen. von Hauss, former commander of the Second, or Saxony, army, has been replaced by Gen. von Einem, former minister of war. Gen. von Hauss is 68 years old.

Another change in the leadership has taken place in the Fourteenth reserve corps, where Gen. von Schubert has been replaced by Quartermaster General von Stieglitz, the editor of the official war reports and author of iconic war bulletins.

RETREAT STEADY UNTIL GERMANS TURN AT AISNE

British Officer Describes Advance of Allies Who Were Only Slightly Resisted.

FOES IN GOOD POSITION

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and of the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from Sept. 10 to 15, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, was issued tonight by the official press bureau. The account follows:

"Since Thursday, Sept. 10, the British army, in cooperation with the French, made steady progress in the direction of the Aisne, which it will have to fight in the near future is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

"Within the areas which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Leon, the chief feature of tactical importance is that there are six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible the Germans might make a stand. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Alette, and Oise.

Real Resistance at the Aisne.

"The enemy held the line of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on Sept. 9, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

"On Friday, Sept. 11, little opposition was met along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was, for the purpose of co-operation with our allies, turned slightly to the northeast. The day was passed in pushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Oulchy-Le-Chateau to Longpont.

General Advance of French.

"On this day there also was a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success, in one portion of the field Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg's army being driven back across the Ourcq, and the whole of the whole corps of artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken.

"It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on Sept. 8 was appreciated by them and the moral effect of this success has been enormous.

"An order dated Sept. 6 and 7 issued by the commander of the German Seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the chief object of the war was to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

Germans Make Heroic Effort.

"It is probable that the Germans only expected to find that the British army was beyond the Aisne, and the offensive for some time but counted on the French having been driven back across the Seine, to the east of Paris. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident:

"An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

"At Seulles immediately on his arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of a division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot at once; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or the streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open, and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops or the threatening of them immediately would be punishable by death.

"At Villers-Cotterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies for the execution of the capitulation of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

"The British foreign secretary said England wanted no temporary truce, but a permanent peace, and one that would safeguard it against sudden attacks such as had been demanded.

Foes in Artillery Duel.

"Working from the west to the east, our third army corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, to the east of Soissons.

"On Sept. 12, the enemy's right between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day and did not cease until nearly midnight. The enemy had a large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

"The movement of this army corps was effected in cooperation with the French army, on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

"The Second army corps did not cross the Aisne. The First army corps, on the other side, reached the Vesle, to the south of the Aisne, after the crossing had been secured by the First cavalry division. It then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting.

Battle of Braisne.

"At Braisne the first cavalry reached the line of the Vesle. On this day began an action along the Aisne which is not yet finished and which may be merely a skirmish or a battle on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

"By order of the German authorities

"...With an idea to securing adequately the safety of the troops and to instill calm into the population of Reims, the persons named below have been seized as hostages by the commander in chief of the German army. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also the town will be totally or partially burned and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above.

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GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN VAIN EFFORT TO TRAP RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

KAISER FAILS TO TRAP RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Germans Severely Punished in Vain Effort to Encircle Czar's Army.

REFUGEES SEEK SILESIA

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Morning Post correspondent at Petrograd wires:

"On the East Prussian front the German encircling movement, by which it was hoped to cut off a considerable body of Russian troops still remaining in that theater of war, has been completely frustrated and the Germans have been severely punished in the attempt."

"Accounts now are beginning to appear of the scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week. They paint pictures of unending horror. Streams are choked with slain, trodden down in headlong flight, until the waters are dammed and overflowing their banks. Piles of slain were awaiting burial or burning. Hundreds of acres were sown with dead and littered with weapons and articles of equipment. Wounded and rideless horses were careening madly over the abandoned country."

Russians Pursuing Austrians.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Petrograd says the Russians have recaptured Sandomiers, Russian Poland, fifty-seven miles southeast of Warsaw, and continue their pursuit of the Austrians.

Newspaper dispatches assert that the German troops have been interspersed with Austrian troops in the trenches in order to raise the morale of the Austrians. One correspondent declares that while the Austrians took flight the Germans were ready to the last man to pursue.

Forty-five thousand German prisoners are reported to have arrived at Lublin. Beyond the Dniester river there has been a complete disorganization of the Austrian forces.

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The Russians gave the demoralized Austrian military authorities three days in which to evacuate the city. When the Austrians failed to leave, the Russians made a show of opening a bombardment. Although no shells actually fell in Lemberg, the cannonading terrified the citizens, of whom 25,000 fled into the surrounding country.

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"The position of Grodno, occupied by the Russians, is eighteen miles west of Lemberg, and is situated on the heights under which the town of almost 100,000 inhabitants stretches out towards the Russian frontier, forming a natural defense for fourteen miles, running north and south. The Austrians abandoned this position after the capture of Lemberg."

"Mocis, to which the Russians have advanced, is a little over forty miles west of Lemberg, on the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg. The shattered Austro-Hungarian army was evidently incapable of staying the Russian advance, and took refuge in Przemysl, from which the Russians, according to the latest official report, are only nineteen miles."

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Measures are being made so that this index

Beautiful Cathedral in Louvain Destroyed by Germans.



St. Peter's Cathedral in Louvain was almost totally destroyed by the kaiser's men following the charge that unmolested citizens had fired upon the few soldiers left to guard the town by the advancing Germans. One of the few buildings left standing was the American hotel in the foreground.

PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

of labor will not interfere with regular wage earners.

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BARON MUMM SAYS GERMAN RACE IS WARRING FOR ITS LIFE.

GERMANS WAR FOR LIFE, SAYS BARON MUMM

Cites Slav Menace in Interview with Patterson at Berlin.

BITTER AGAINST BRITAIN

(Continued from first page.)

ple, incident against orient, civilization against semi-barbarism—such thing have always been in history, perhaps always will be. But when the west, when England and France attacked us in the rear—O, the day may soon come when they regret that!"

"Then this is not a dynastic war, a quarrel of kings," I asked, "when kings play the sport of kings to see who plays it best?"

"I could properly be offended at such a question," was the grave answer; "but I will endeavor not to be, because I see it is possible you could believe even momentarily such a monstrous thing."

GERMANY A FIGHTING PIT.

"To go back to the beginning, we stood in the center of Europe, with a hostile nation on each side of us. For centuries we were the maneuvering ground for foreign armies. Spaniards, Dutch, English, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, but especially the French, have drenched our soil with each others' blood, and with our blood for centuries. That was when the sport of kings was played, if you like, and we were the playground."

"Finally we Germans became self-conscious. We realized after a long, long time that we must fight beside each other, not against each other for one party of invaders another. Prussia was the nucleus whence this spirit spread over what is now the empire. Napoleon's iron heel trod its iron into our souls, and with tears and mistakes and blood we slowly made progress. In 1870-71 under the first Emperor Wilhelm—the Great, we call him—and Bismarck, the German empire was born. In commerce, arts, and science, the works of peace, it has grown, perhaps as fast as our own country, certainly faster than any other."

"Certainly faster than ours in the arts," I suggested, "if not also in commerce and science."

SEES ENGLISH JEALOUSY.

"That is the explanation, the downright fundamental explanation, of England's entrance into this war," he explained. "We were forging ahead of England in all the arts and sciences of peace, so in our difficulty she determined to—"he hesitated, then chose his words carefully—"she determined to try to destroy our sea born commerce with her navy. She couldn't beat our merchants with her own, therefore she hoped to beat our merchants with her dreadnoughts. Ah, well," he said, "it was her only chance. English business men work six hours a day five or even four days a week—three week ends have become quite the custom over there now—and German business men work nine hours a day six days a week. Is it any wonder she finds she needs to subdivide her commerce with 13.5 inch shells? Read your Mahan," he said.

"Read Mahan?"

"Yes—his history of the influence of sea power upon history. He shows how ever since the Spanish armada England has considered all the oceans belonging to her. She has resented to the point of war the commercial success on the ocean of any other nation. She has always either outbault her rivals, and when opportunity offered, instead of outbuilding her rival's navy, she has attacked it before it could become too large. She considers the five oceans belong to her."

SAW GERMANY A COMPETITOR.

"We dared to share them with her, and so she has attacked us in our difficulty—just as she took advantage of your civil war to fit out Confederate privateers and sweep your ocean commerce from the seas."

"Do you realize," he asked, "that it was precisely during the four years of your civil war that you lost your ocean commerce and England picked it up? In the same way England destroyed the navies, first of Spain and took her commerce, then when the navy and commerce of Holland great large England destroyed her navy and took her commerce, then when the French took the colonial expansion and trade under Louis XIV, and XV. England destroyed the French navies and took French commerce. This happened several times. Whenever French commerce showed signs of reviving England promptly cut it to the ground again. Then in the Napoleonic wars, England destroyed all other navies, including yours, and took their trade. It's a fine game they play in Westminster—that the five oceans belong to them—but some day the rest of Europe and you in America may grow as weary of it as we have already."

WAR BUSINESS WITH BRITAIN.

"So you think the underlying reason for England entering the fight is economic?" I asked.

"Certainly," he answered with great positiveness. "It is strictly a business proposition with England. It is a business war, pure and simple, like all of England's wars."

"Then you don't believe it was to protect the neutrality of a weaker country."

Belgium, to defend her against a powerful aggressor, as the English papers assert?"

"O, that—that!" he said, "it is, in your expression, simply monumental. Since when have the English themselves respected the neutrality of smaller nations? Since their South African adventure? All other nations in the world put together have not violated the neutrality of Belgium half as much as England has. Her existing empire of 11,000,000 square miles is evidence enough of that. She went into the Transvaal and Orange Free State because her financiers wanted the diamond mines there. We went into Belgium as a matter of military necessity in a fight for our lives."

"May I interject," I asked, "that the German invasion of Belgium was not particularly popular in the United States?"

"I know it," he answered, "and I am sorry. It was not particularly popular either. But self-preservation is the first law. You know, for instance, that the meaning was war—and why?"

"Why?" I asked.

HAD TO STRIKE FIRST.

"Because it's like winding up a great spring that must unwind. The reserves leave their work and put on uniforms and shoulder guns and take the trains to the frontier one behind the other. Then the first ones across the frontier cross it and make room for the ones behind, to carry the war in the enemy's country, to hit him first. Germany can mobilize in a week. France in a fortnight. Russia in four or six weeks. If, after we mobilized, we waited while the diplomats talked and the other countries were using that time to mobilize against us we would lose our advantage, and we can afford to lose no advantage in a war at two frontiers, with England on the sea; yet we waited five days after we knew Russia had begun its mobilization before we began ours; five days we were risking our safety in the hope of peace. Then when we saw war with Russia must come we demanded categorically from France an answer as to whether she would observe neutrality and agreed to their answer from our ambassador Aug. 1 at 1:05 p. m. I quote the official document: 'Upon my repeated definite inquiry whether France would remain neutral in the event of a Russo-German war the prime minister declared France would do that which her interests dictated.'

FRANCE'S MEANING CLEAR.

"In the language of diplomacy, and considering France's alliance with Russia, that could have but one meaning, and so we knew we must strike as hard and as quickly as possible at France. The way in which we could strike France hardest and quickest was through Belgium, and hence we took that way. If Belgium had permitted free passage, we would have paid only for every month it took its territory intact. But Belgium chose to appeal to the God of battles and must abide by the result. With Russia on one side and France on the other and England on the oceans, what else could we do but strike a hard and as quickly as we could?" Let history decide which was the most necessitous, and hence excusable—our invasion of Belgium, or England's of the Transvaal."

"But—" I reverted to the horror of it all—"all this for the murder of a royal couple in Austria? Why must millions die for them now? They are already dead and cannot return to life."

CITIES ALLEGORY IN U. S.

"Suppose," said he, "that the Mexicans had been conducting an anti-American campaign along your southern boundary for thirty years with the object of detaching Arizona and New Mexico from the United States and returning them to Mexico, suppose this propaganda was connected with the open connivance of the Mexican government and press and was aided and abetted by American army officers. Suppose then that our next highest official in your country, a man who corresponded to a combination of vice president, secretary of state, and general in the army, were sent to the troubled region on a political mission to report what steps should be taken to quell this propaganda, and suppose further that he was there assassinated with his wife by a Mexican with bombs manufactured in a Mexican government arsenal and furnished him by Mexican officials and army officers. Suppose I said, this was not an accident, but the culmination of thirty years of anti-American attack, then would the American people consider a punitive expedition against Mexico unreasonable?"

"I rather think not. They would insist on it. The arrest of six American marines resulted in your capture of Vera Cruz, did it not? The blowing up of the Maine, by causes yet unknown, in the taking of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines? Yet Austria did not wish to take the lead in this official action. She did so. It wanted only a cessation of the bomb. If it did not insist on that it must admit its very sovereignty in its own territory."

"Then why not let them fight it out?"

RUSSIA FORCED ACTION.

"Heaven knows that we wanted to let them fight it out—and the fight as far as I could see simmered down to a punitive expedition. But Russia refused. Against our prayers Russia insisted on taking the side of the Serbs, the Slavs against our allies. So we had no alternative."

"Why? Why couldn't you let Austria and Russia fight without entering the strife?"

"For one reason, we have a treaty. But the treaty is not a rather mystic piece of parchment between kings as perhaps you think," he smiled. "It is not a dynastic affair at all. Our emperor is related more closely by blood than the emperor of Austria or of England than to the emperor of Austria-Hungary. The treaty means this that the Germans in the German empire

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and the Germans in Austria-Hungary must stand together, especially against the Slavs, who are always pressing west and south—and also against their other enemies.

"We Germans at last have learned this, and never again will forget it—that, situated as we are in the middle of Europe, we must stand firmly together. If we stand firm Austria-Hungary will be much more solidly supported. Our support of Austria-Hungary is but enlightened self-interest, necessary," to Germanic civilization."

"What is the difference between Slav and Teuton? How would the world suffer if the Slav did press westward?"

GERMANY HAD TO OBJECT.

"I suppose," he smiled again, "it is natural for us Germans to consider first how our enemies would suffer if the Slav pressed westward into Germany. How the world would suffer by our extinction? That is a question rather for the philosopher than the politician. Politicians and people generally object to their own extinction, and if they don't object strenuously enough they are not fit to live and do not live as a sovereign people. But to answer your question: The Slav civilization is lower, more brutal, more primitive, and less complex than ours in Germany, yours in America. The individual Slav is less an individual than the individual Teuton. He is more of an undifferentiated specimen of a great agglomerate mass. He is one of a herd, a single insect in a swarm. Of course, this is true of all of us, in a measure, but it is true of orientals than of westerners, and never forget the Slav is always a semi-oriental. Perhaps the Japanese have really a finer civilization than you. Personally I do not think so, but perhaps time will say they have. However, be that as it may, you in America would resist fiercely a Japanese attempt to supplant your civilization with theirs. So have we and do we will we resent the attempt to supplant in any territory now held by Germans our civilization as that of the Slavs."

"Was Japan's entrance into the war against your surprise?"

"Japan's said, of course, not an entire surprise. It may be a bitter thing for England in the end, however. For on the heart of the Japanese is written 'Asia for the Asiatics'."

"You think we are next on the list?" I asked—"the Philippines?"

SEES JAPAN OUR RIVAL.

"How long do you think Japan would hold her hand from you? If you demand my opinion with another, if you demand mine, I would say that there are two little powers? Yes, England, sowed dragons' teeth," he said, "dragons' teeth for the white skins—Asia for the Asiatics' written on the hearts of the Japanese."

"You think we can affect England?"

BATTLES OF THE PAST.

"How will you finance the war?"

"Within ourselves, by war taxes and internal laws. For instance, we have never had an inheritance tax. Now we shall have. Likewise heavier excise duties on beer and tobacco."

"You will make no external loans, borrow no money from abroad?"

"No, none."

"As to a war indemnity from France, if you occupy Paris?"

"France chose to appeal to the god of battles," he answered. "We asked her stay out, she chose war, and now she shall have it all with its consequences."

"I am firmly convinced that Japan will maintain her faith with England as long as England doesn't need her help. But should England find a Macedonian hero in India or the Malay peninsula—ah! that we cannot tell till the event."

"What chance is there of the Mahomedan caliph declaring a holy war in the Soudan, Egypt, India, and Malaya and other points north, south, east and west against the Christians?"

"We can tell," said he. "What chance did the caliph of the Turks have of devastating two short months ago?"

The more troops England sends against us the fewer she will have in her colonies in case of such a 'holy war,' as you call it. That is a plain sum in arithmetic... Perhaps, after all, your taking of the Philippines marked the high water mark of the white race and recession has begun. Port Arthur was No. 1 for the Japanese, Klaipu-Chau No. 2. What will be No. 3?"

CALLS BRITISH SUBTLE.

Reverting to the English, he explained: "You in America are accustomed to think of the English as a bluff, heavy, downright, unsightly race, fond of sport and the open air. Well, all I can say to that is that they are certainly fond of sport and the open air. There has never been a race of diplomats equal in shrewdness, subtlety, and a deep-seated eye on the main chance since the human."

"Please illustrate."

"Well, then, there is no disguising the fact that for a time at least, prior to the growth of the Japanese question in your country, you considered us—shall we say?—your chief political rivals. Now you have shifted that feeling to the Japanese, and all this time you have considered England your friend."

"I said: 'She made herself so.'

"Precisely my point. She made herself so she also made half of you comfortable with a degree of warmth in direct ratio to your degree of strength. Because she has the only thing in the world you really need to round out your boundaries."

"You mean Canada?"

"I mean Canada. Of course I realize it is inconceivable you will ever, or at least soon, attempt to take it. But why? Because Great Britain has realized so cleverly that the only possible way in which she can defend it is by having her friend and putting you on honor."

"You are the only people who can

get at England while she commands the sea, and she has disarmed you by this comparatively recent friendship. When Canada is filled up with 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 people and you have a 3,000 mile border, most of it without natural defense, and "you begin—will you unless human nature changes vastly to tax yourselves on both sides of that imaginary line for soldiers and forts and more soldiers?"

"I am not much of a tactician myself as England is. Her existing empire of 11,000,000 square miles is evidence enough of that. She went into the Transvaal and Orange Free State because her financiers wanted the diamond mines there. We went into Belgium as a matter of military necessity in a fight for our lives."

"What is the difference between Slav and Teuton? How would the world suffer if the Slav did press westward?"

GERMANY HAD TO OBJECT.

"I suppose," he smiled again, "it is natural for us Germans to consider first how our enemies would suffer if the Slav pressed westward into Germany. How the world would suffer by our extinction? That is a question rather for the philosopher than the politician. Politicians and people generally object to their own extinction, and if they don't object strenuously enough they are not fit to live and do not live as a sovereign people. But to answer your question: The Slav civilization is lower, more brutal, more primitive, and less complex than ours in Germany, yours in America. The individual Slav is less an individual than the individual Teuton. He is more of an undifferentiated specimen of a great agglomerate mass. He is one of a herd, a single insect in a swarm. Of course, this is true of all of us, in a measure, but it is true of orientals than of westerners, and never forget the Slav is always a semi-oriental. Perhaps the Japanese have really a finer civilization than you. Personally I do not think so, but perhaps time will say they have. However, be that as it may, you in America would resist fiercely a Japanese attempt to supplant your civilization with theirs. So have we and do we will we resent the attempt to supplant in any territory now held by Germans our civilization as that of the Slavs."

"We Germans at last have learned this, and never again will forget it—that, situated as we are in the middle of Europe, we must stand firmly together. If we stand firm Austria-Hungary will be much more solidly supported. Our support of Austria-Hungary is but enlightened self-interest, necessary," to Germanic civilization."

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ILLINOISANS HOLD THREE STATE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS TODAY.

HARMONY WITH
REPUBLICANS ON
CONVENTION EVE

Deen and Sherman Forces
at Peoria Strive to Avoid
Clash Today.

MANY FLOCK TO MEETING

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Peoria, Ill., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Illinois Republicans at midnight are in a fair way to get a peaceful and harmonious adjournment of factional differences. Conflicts of first degree importance were in progress on the eve of the state convention, with the chances largely favorable to an ironing out of cross purposes which threatened an old time row as the party leaders, candidates, and delegates arrived early in the afternoon.

Unless all signs fail there is to be a complete adjustment of differences between Senator Sherman and former Gov. Durbin, which at one time, because of serious misunderstandings, might have produced a sharp down fight over the organization of the new Republican state committee.

Peace is in the air ever since the main body of Republicans began to get into town, and in the crowded lobby of the Jefferson, where the headquarters of all elected men are located, the talk of the night was to the effect that it is up to all concerned to pass up personal feelings and get ready for the November election with an even line of opposition to Roger C. Sullivan and Raymond Robins.

All of the old party factions are here in strength and one of the biggest Republican state conventions ever held seems to be the prospects for tomorrow.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon arrived late this evening, the recognized head of the flock of Republican ex-congressmen who were nominated last week for another term. The former speaker and the strong bunch of east side Republicans who came with him are confident, they say, that there will be a Republican landslide in November.

Sherman Holds Conference.

Senator Sherman tonight held a conference with ex-Gov. Deen and Homer Tice on the question of selecting a state committee chairman. Later the senator said that when the state committee meets he will settle the chairmanship. Mr. Sherman added:

"The chief end now to be attained is to unite the full party strength and to end our entire ticket."

There may be an attempt to choose a new state chairman in an unofficial caucus of the state committee tomorrow morning, but this will be opposed by the Sherman men, who seem now to be for L. Emerson of Mount Vernon.

The Deen men probably will insist upon a binding caucus and attempt to nominate Garrett De Forest Kinney of Peoria, with the understanding that he will be elected formally later at Springfield.

Col. Smith's friends, believing the time and opportunity ripe for an entirely new deal, claim to hold the balance of power and that they will be able to elect Col. Smith.

Will Organize Today.

With the state chairmanship in the air no arrangements were perfect for the temporary organization of the convention and the entire matter goes over until tomorrow morning.

Senator Sherman is to make one of the chief addresses tomorrow. Senator Borah of Idaho and Congressman Mann, Republican leader at Washington, will make the formal address.

The platform is still in a nebulous shape. Senator Sherman's friends probably will have a swing in outlining the planks so far as they affect his own campaign for reelection. The main feature of the platform adopted last week by the Cook county convention will be incorporated in the state platform, including a plan favoring unlimited woman suffrage.

Home T. Tice, one of the Sherman managers and member of the Illinois house of representatives, is sponsor for a plank giving unequivocal endorsement to the proposed constitutional convention.

RACINE BANK IS CLOSED;
PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

Depositors Assured—Assets, \$3,150,000, as Against \$2,500,000
Due—Little Flurry Caused.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 17.—The closing of its doors to business shortly after the opening hour today by the Commercial and Savings bank caused somewhat of a sensation in financial circles here, but was productive of little general excitement.

The officials, in an announcement issued some time later, declared that they had taken this precautionary measure because of the large decrease in deposits, the inability to call in the larger loans, heavy withdrawals, and close collections.

Assurance was given that there was no danger to depositors and that the bank is in a solvent condition.

The bank was organized in 1894 and the capital stock is given at \$500,000.

A statement issued late this afternoon gives the bank's assets at \$3,150,000 and the amount due depositors at \$2,500,000.

ELECTION COSTS HIM JOB?

Complaint of Man Who Says He Was Discharged for Working at Polls to Be Investigated.

Complaint was made to the board of election commissioners yesterday by Harry C. Iler of 924 North Winchester avenue, an assistant shipping clerk in the offices of the Thoms Brothers company at 218 North Sangamon street, that he was discharged by his employers because he was a progressive clerk of election at the primary in the Thirty-sixth precinct of the Fifteenth ward. He said that Charles Thomas, the firm's manager, was a conservative and that he was discharged for working at the polls.

The election board will investigate the charges.

After the Bombardment of Malines.



The battle of Malines was one of the most terrible artillery duels in history. A conquering German sentinel is seen before the ruins caused by German shells which drove the allies out.

PEACE EMBRACES
ROGER AND DUNNE

Dove to Coo Over Springfield Convention Today as Result.

PLANKS BY GOVERNOR.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Peace was formally declared tonight between Roger C. Sullivan and Gov. Dunne at a conference held in the executive office of the state chairman.

The senator said that when the state committee meets he will settle the chairmanship. Mr. Sullivan added:

"The chief end now to be attained is to unite the full party strength and to end our entire ticket."

There may be an attempt to choose a new state chairman in an unofficial caucus of the state committee tomorrow morning, but this will be opposed by the Sherman men, who seem now to be for L. Emerson of Mount Vernon.

The Deen men probably will insist upon a binding caucus and attempt to nominate Garrett De Forest Kinney of Peoria, with the understanding that he will be elected formally later at Springfield.

Col. Smith's friends, believing the time and opportunity ripe for an entirely new deal, claim to hold the balance of power and that they will be able to elect Col. Smith.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid dividends of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 467½ of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1912, to March 21, 1914:

Daily 261,575

Sunday 468,556

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

THE PORK BILL.

Representative Frer is criticised because his latest resolution introduced against the pork bill directs attention to the lobbies interested in trying this fat out of the national treasury. Such criticism is not wholly intelligent. The Tribune does not know of any corrupt influence exerted for the passage of the bill unamended, but it has been brought into contact with influences which are inconsiderate, and, it might be said, on the highest grounds immoral.

The Tribune has been informed by influential citizens of the Mississippi Valley region that its objection to the pork bill were hurtful to the best interests of this section of the country. This we do not believe, but objection has been made by officials of commercial organizations. When an organization can urge that a material benefit should be sought, regardless of the general scandal, it has become a lobby embarked upon a questionable undertaking.

The statement has been made that less than one-half of 1 per cent of the bill was wasteful. This is apparently ridiculous. The supporters of the bill in congress would be glad to cut off a quarter of it to save the pork remaining in the other three quarters.

This is an inconsiderate lobby, and it is a dangerous one. When responsibility gives sanction to such attempts upon revenue as that of the rivers and harbors bill it is in bad business. All the pork grabbers in congress want or need is such indifference.

THE REPORT ON EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

In view of the severe and sharp criticisms which the late heterogeneous Chicago commission has had to submit to, it is but just to recognize that the report of Mrs. Young, superintendent of education, and Mrs. Britton, member of the school board, on their European trip is a valuable and useful document. The other elements of the mixed commission will report later, and it is known that some of them managed to gather important data on terminals and methods of handling and transporting freight. But the Young-Britton report is before us, and to call the trip a "junket" in the face of the things studied and set forth is to commit a wilful injustice.

There are several recommendations in the report that are as important as they are practical. They have to do with evening continuation schools, trade schools, and physical training. It is plain that not only continental Europe but even England has something to teach us Chicagoans with reference to vocational and technical education.

Let us see to it that municipal or mixed commissions created for investigation and study of foreign achievements are better organized and better prepared for their tasks. There were things about the late commission that were open to criticism, but it cannot be doubted that the trip was not barren of substantial results, and that if the war had not supervened even more would have been accomplished.

NEUTRALITY AND ATROCITY COMPLAINTS.

President Wilson's replies to the appeals and protests in connection with alleged atrocities or violations of the laws of civilized warfare by the belligerents are little masterpieces of good sense and wholesome admonition. Seemingly to say nothing on the direct issue, they yet say much on the situation that gives rise to the issue, as well as on the propriety of addressing a neutral nation at this time and placing it in a difficult and unfair position.

The president could not "form a final judgment" as to this or that charge of atrocity or inhumanity even if he would, without a thorough and independent inquiry. No such inquiry is possible while the conflict is in progress. Hence no expression of opinion, final or tentative, is admissible. The president virtually says that to make an appeal where no judgment can be rendered is to invite or tempt to a violation of neutrality.

It is charitable to suppose that the appellants did not think of this; or, if they did think of it, that they wished to lay their respective grievances before the neutral world, trusting in the effect of a restraining and righteous public opinion. If this be the case the object has been accomplished in each instance. The protests and appeals have had or are having their effect.

Meantime the president has done well to remind the belligerents of the future day of reckoning, of the treaties and tribunals they have themselves established, of the certainty that eventually the truth will be ascertained and responsibility sternly fixed. During the remaining phases of the war—may they be few and short—we are likely to hear much less about barbarous practices and atrocities.

THE PROPER COURSE.

From far off Spokane comes word that in the course of the coming winter and the year following \$6,000,000 will be expended in public improvements as planned. The mayors from nineteen other cities share in this spirit. The war in Europe, they assert, will have no effect one way or the other on the plans determined on by their municipalities. War or no war, public improvements will go on undisturbed.

This is the proper course. Every city should in maintaining normal industrial conditions during the time the war lasts and the only way to do this is for the municipality as an employer to keep its "hands" busy. By keeping work on municipal improvements hummimg, factories, supplying material for these improvements, will be working. The

wages earned will go to keep the grocer, the butcher, and baker busy.

Europe is a long way off from America. There will be business interests in the United States that will suffer through the disturbed conditions on the continent. But there is no direct line of communication, so to speak, between the European war and the economic life of the central American cities. In refusing to borrow trouble, and to stop municipal works through vague and unwarranted fears, the American communities are displaying sound business sense as well as excellent citizenship.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

James O'Donnell Bennett's letter to the Tribune describing the conduct of the German army in Belgium reveals what every rational, unimpartial person must have held in his conviction. The home loving, child loving German did not become a Hun under Attila the moment he went to war.

It is true that nothing Mr. Bennett presents can disprove such allegations as the Belgian commission formally submitted to President Wilson. The fact that many thousands of German officers and soldiers came under Bennett's observation and, with insignificant exceptions, conducted themselves in an army's country with scrupulous and courteous regard for the rights of noncombatants proves general good conduct, but it does not remove any specific evidence of a mosquito bite.

OF course the panegyrizing of military heroes in school literature is something to be frowned upon. School children should be taught, instead, to revere the names of civic heroes like Mr. Moran, who once saved our country from a dreadful panic.

"THE WILD, STRANGE THING, THE PRESS."

(From the London Chronicle.) During the '80 years' war false reports of battles came to be prevalent that an Oxford divinity offered up public services to the conqueror of the world. A document preserved in the record office describes "a Mr. Christopher Foster's petition in his prayer before his sermon at Oxford, October 24, 1623: 'Oh, Lord, we humbly beseech Thee to inspire the curate-makers with the spirit of truth, that one may know when to praise Thy people, and when to rebuke them; and to give us for we often praise and laud Thy holy name for the king of Sweden's victories, and afterward we hear that there was no such thing, and we oftentimes pray unto Thee to relieve the same king of his distresses, and we know he there is that there is no such cause.'

THE warring nations may feel easy on one point: when the day of accounting arrives there will be no lack of newspaper advice from this country. If a perfect understanding is not arrived at it will not be the fault of the American Editorial association.

OTHERWISE YOU COULD HEAR A PIN DROP.

(A. F. Dinsdale from London.)

The only interruption of the almost sabbathlike stillness here is the crash of French artillery, concealed at a point scarcely 800 yards from the Somme, mingled with the lessened roar of other guns farther away.

IT looks like a great musical season artistically. As modest Altschuler remarked the other day, "You cannot conduct with money in your pocket."

Unless Lucretia Borgis—

Sir: As usual Manhattan, Kans., is historically correct. It was Lucretia's heart that could not be moved. Unless Lucretia Borgis (read it again-slowly), you may be interested in knowing that one of her present day eulogists goes so far as to say that "it has been shown beyond dispute that after her marriage to Alphonse d'Este her life was a model of virtue and beneficence." As Alphonse was her third matrimonial guess, we believe the statement. Any one who thinks the modern American stage was the birthplace of the idea of progressive matrimony might look up Lu's record. J. U. H.

ASIDE from the fact that it keeps you in the open, war is different from golf. In war a wasted bullet is an economic loss; but if you lose a golf ball somebody else finds it, and it eventually is worn to a frazzle.

Germany, it cannot be denied, has to answer for its severity. We have not had presented a sufficient reason for the almost complete destruction of Lorraine. It does not seem to reach the spot to say that Belgians fired on German troops. Mexicans did the same on Americans at Vera Cruz, but Vera Cruz is now a better organized, healthier, and happier city than it was before the Americans entered.

American military justice upon citizens found shooting as severe as the German upon Belgians caught in the act. The noncombatant sacrifice his standing when he does this, but it does not warrant such wholesale destruction as was the punishment given by the Germans.

If the comparison between the German occupation of Louvain and the American occupation of Vera Cruz were pursued it might be said that when citizens began to fire on American sailors the American occupation of the Mexican city was not completed and possession was not secure. Tenancy was seriously disturbed by these attacks and it might easily follow that punishment would be more severe. Our interest, to be sure, was not to inflame the Mexicans; Germany's was to intimidate and deter the Belgians, but the severity was extreme and for it Germany must abide the final opinion of mankind.

The destruction of Louvain was an official act, but it revealed only the extent to which German repressive measures would be carried. It did not illustrate the mood of German citizens now soldiers. They are the German nation.

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THE Best Editorial of the Day

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

We hope that the speech which Representative Fitzgerald made on appropriations by the present congress will be productive of good. The grants of public money already approved amount to \$1,600,000,000, exclusive of the rivers and harbors bill, now under consideration, which, if unchanged, will add \$92,000,000 to the total. Without the pork barrel, the present appropriations already exceed the total appropriations of last year by about \$21,000,000. The Democratic administration has been worthy in many ways, but it has neglected one of the chief planks in the Baltimore platform—economy. Money has been handed out liberally, and this notwithstanding the enormous extra expenditures which emergencies have made necessary.

The rivers and harbors bill is being debated. It is committed; it has been reduced by \$10,000,000, but this, as Senator Burton declares, is not enough. Parings have been made on necessary expenditures, while questionable development projects, affecting creeks or obscure bays, have remained intact. Mr. Fitzgerald's speech may result in a further reduction of this bill. The Democratic party should not need to be reminded that it has its record to complete. Excellent as the legislative program generally has been, and earnest as Mr. Wilson's cooperation has been, wasteful handling of government moneys may detract largely from the reward. It is time to take warning. Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, speaks with knowledge when he says:

"The grants of public money will never be properly controlled while more than a single committee has authority to appropriate moneys. Committees that have legislative authority should not recommend appropriations; they inevitably become biased in favor of the services over which they have legislative control."

Mr. Fitzgerald recommends that hereafter only one committee have control over appropriations. What we really need is a budget system. Without such regularity our government expenditures will continue to be extravagant. This government should have been able to realize this long ago, but the old procedure of appropriation continues.

THE PROPER COURSE.

From far off Spokane comes word that in the course of the coming winter and the year following \$6,000,000 will be expended in public improvements as planned. The mayors from nineteen other cities share in this spirit. The war in Europe, they assert, will have no effect one way or the other on the plans determined on by their municipalities. War or no war, public improvements will go on undisturbed.

This is the proper course. Every city should in maintaining normal industrial conditions during the time the war lasts and the only way to do this is for the municipality as an employer to keep its "hands" busy. By keeping work on municipal improvements hummimg, factories, supplying material for these improvements, will be working. The

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agni homines nostri: at farro libell. — JUVENAL.

THE LAY OF THOMAS HARDY.

He took a common barn-yard fowl,
Who sang at early dawn,
And turned the song into a rime,
To help the wop along. X. Y. Z.

"Special war issues."

"HOW TO KEEP WELL. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

(Copyright: 1914. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1914. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

PATENT MEDICINE'S FOE.

THE NEW YORK health department has served notice on the patent medicine people that it intends to enforce the section of the New York sanitary code which declares it "to be a misdemeanor to make any false or deceptive representation as to the quality, purpose, or effect of any drug, medicine, decoction, drink, or other article intended to be taken as medicine."

It amends that it should make an ordinance which it makes use of one among the lines of the present adopted law of the Philippines islands, which prohibits the sale of patent medicines and secret formulas in the interest of public health.

Our congress has enacted two laws having a bearing on the subject. The law of 1906, known as the pure food and drug act, mentioned a dozen or more drugs which, when present, must be disclosed on the label. The Shirley act of 1906 makes it illegal for the label on a patent medicine bottle to lie. The proprietor must until the come come home about his medicine and what it will do, provided he lists on the wrapper or in a book or on a billboard or in a newspaper. The law only prohibits lying on the label.

If you will read a patent medicine label you will find it makes no claims to cure, but if you will read the wrapper or the book used to push the remedy you will find all the old time statements. It may occur to you to ask if the manufacturer thought he could prove his claims why does he not say so on the label. Why does he evade the law by a conservative and indecent label with the words "cure" and "miracle" on it?

How can we make the law effective in the patent medicine business? Education and legislation are the only ways.

It is true that the law is not effective.

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KENYON FORCES
HEAVY 'PORK' CUT

His Opposition Leads to
Call for Meeting of Senate
Commerce Committee.

TO DROP \$73,000,000.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Following the stormy debate in years, the senate leaders tonight called a meeting of the commerce committee for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to make another drastic cut in the river and harbor appropriation bill.

It is the hope of the leaders that the reduction made tomorrow will be sufficient to end the opposition to the measure which has persisted through three months, and which for the last three weeks has prevented the consideration of practically all other business.

Plan to Gag Kenyon.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa today started on the fourth day of continuous speaking against the measure. The Democratic leaders, anticipating no end to Senator Kenyon's talk, because of his excellent physical condition and familiarity with the subject, planned a coup to take the floor from him by actual force.

They invoked a ruling made by Vice President Morton in the Fifty-first Congress during the filibuster of the force bill to prevent Senator Kenyon from yielding the floor to another senator without the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Senator Randall asked permission to interrupt Senator Kenyon with a question. Senator Kenyon yielded; whereupon Senator Bryan of Florida, an advocate of the "pork barrel," made the point of order that a senator occupying the floor could not yield even for a question except by unanimous consent. Senator Robinson of Arkansas was presiding in the absence of Vice President Marshall. He, too, is an advocate of the "pork barrel." He promptly sustained Senator Bryan.

Vote Sustains Chair.

An appeal was taken from the ruling, but the chair was sustained, 28 to 24.

Senators Pomerene of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Lane of Oregon, Shaughnessy of Colorado, Overman of North Carolina, and of Georgia voted against their Democratic colleagues and with Senator Kenyon against the ruling.

Senator Kenyon then informed the Senate he was prepared to accept the ruling and to talk indefinitely. A few minutes later Senator Robinson left the chair and Senator Pomerene, who had voted against the gag, became the presiding officer. Senator Clapp of Minnesota seized the opportunity to bring the question before the Senate again by asking Senator Kenyon to yield.

Senator Shepard promptly objected. Senator Pomerene declined to rule on the issue, as he had just voted. A vigorous debate, characterized by much ill feeling on both sides, ensued.

At 4 o'clock, after 6 o'clock the debate was resumed for the moment and then went over until tomorrow to be settled.

Night Session Off.

Adjournment was taken only after the leaders found they could not attain a quorum for night session. As Senator Kenyon apparently is capable of talking most of the night, the leaders took account of this and then decided to call the meeting of the committee on commerce tomorrow to offer another cut in the bill in the hope of ending the opposition. According to some senators tonight, it will be reduced to \$20,000,000, a saving, as a result of the fight, of practically \$73,000,000.

TRIES TO KILL MANAGER
OF VANDERBILT STABLES.

Private Sleuth Fires on C. H. Wilson, Whom He Blames for Death of Girl—One Shot Strikes Foot.

ALL HYPHENES.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—An attempt was made at the Westchester horse show here this afternoon to kill Charles H. Wilson, manager of the show stable of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in the paddock opposite the exhibition field.

Wilson was fired at five times by Fred Shultz, a private detective, who says he sought revenge on Wilson because he had ruined the life and caused the death of Florence Schenck, a daughter of Dr. Pov' ait Schenck of No. 100, Va. One shot struck Wilson in the left foot, causing a flesh wound.

Wilson saved himself by dodging behind one of the Vanderbilt horses being led into a stall. Walter Kelly, manager of the stable of Felix Warburg, the banker, knocked the revolver from the grasp of Shultz as he was about to fire the sixth shot.

INDICTED BANK OFFICIALS
GIVE BOND FOR APPEARANCE.

Munday, Fox, and McDonald of De-
funct La Salle Street Institution
Appear in Federal Court.

Charles E. Munday, vice president of the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank; Charles G. Fox, cashier, and Thomas McDonald, assistant cashier, yesterday appeared before federal Judge Carpenter and gave bonds for their appearance for trial on the federal indictment charging misapplication of funds and false entries.

District Attorney Charles F. Clyne and his assistants, Joseph E. Fleming and Gerhard Charles, who were in charge of the grand jury inquiry, represented the government. Munday's bond was fixed at \$10,000. The bonds of Fox and McDonald were made \$10,000 each. The Illinois Surety company, which again has come into the good graces of the government, supplied the surety for the three men.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.
Met at 11 a. m. Filibuster against the river and harbor bill was adjourned. Adjourned at 6:30 p. m. to noon Friday.

HOUSES.

Met at noon. Debate was continued on the river and harbor bill. Adjourned at 6 p. m. until noon Friday.

DEATHS.

For other death notices see page 18.
WILLIS—Eliza Willis, late of 1205 S. Washington, Funeral Friday, Sept. 18, at 1 p. m. from Martin's funeral home, 3801 W. Harrison, by auto to Oak Ridge.

ARNOLD LOADED WITH DATA

Engineer, Back from London,
Discusses Methods There.

CHICAGO IN THE FRONT.

London Can Teach Nothing on
Terminals, He Declares.

TO DROP \$73,000,000.

WOMEN DEMAND
NEW VICE LAWS

City Club Members to Co-
operate with Other
Bodies in Fight.

SEEK TO SAVE GIRLS.

While most Americans in Europe were doing their utmost to get within sight of the status of liberty again, Elton J. Arnold determined to remain and continue as long as possible the studies he had gone there to make.

All other members of the Chicago rail-
way terminals commission and their as-
sociates in the search for terminals, har-
bor, street car, and similar information
boarded the first vessels on which they
could obtain accommodations, but Mr.
Arnold remained in England two weeks
longer investigating the subjects in which
he was particularly interested.

He sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 5
and arrived in Chicago yesterday, bringing
a stack of loose leaf memoranda on
which were recorded the features of
freight handling, through routing, elec-
trolysis prevention, terminal arrange-
ments, harbor operation, and kindred ac-
tivities. He will prepare a report for
the citizens' terminal plan committee,
which probably will be incorporated in
the report of the entire commission.

SEE AN ADVANTAGE IN LONDON.

Asked for a comparison of Chicago with
London, as the two cities appear to an
engineer, Mr. Arnold singled out one area
which was possessed by the English city.

The establishment of vocational edu-
cation for women sentenced to this farm.

A statute similar to one in force in Iowa
making resorts public nuisances and sub-
ject to being closed by injunction.

A statute forcing the father of an illegi-
itimate child to care for it until it reaches
the age of 18 years, and making his of-
fense a misdemeanor, so that it will be
extraditable.

More severe legislation against pander-
ing.

REFORM WORKERS AT MEETING.

Dr. Eliza V. Davis, chairman of the Women's
City Club, presided. Representatives
from other organizations included
Arthur Burge Farwell of the Chi-
cago Law and Order league, Samuel F.
Trotter, president of the Chicago Anti-
Saloon League, and Mrs. Stephen M.
McCracken of the Chicago Anti-Saloon
League.

The second amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The third amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The fourth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The fifth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
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The sixth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The seventh amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The eighth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The ninth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The tenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The eleventh amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
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The twelfth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The thirteenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The fourteenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The seventeenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
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The twentieth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
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banks as agents of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
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The twenty-third amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
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purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
federal reserve banks, and for that
purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The twenty-fifth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The twenty-sixth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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The twenty-seventh amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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The twenty-eighth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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The twenty-ninth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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The thirtieth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The thirty-first amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
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purpose to designate federal reserve
banks as agents of the United States."

The thirty-second amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The fortieth amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
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or national bank notes between the treasury,
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The forty-first amendment authorizes the
secretary of the treasury "to devise and
put into operation a system of clearances
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The forty-second amendment authorizes the
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banks as agents of the United States."

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Photoplay Stories and News

By Kitty Kelly

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER."

Lubin.

Nat Duncan William Elliott
Harry Kellog George Soule Spencer
Sally Granahan Charles Brandt
Betty Granahan Ethel Brandt
Joey Lockwood Rosetta Bruce
Mrs. Lockwood Florence Williams
John Lockwood John Daly
Willie Bartlett John Bell
Angie Smith Ruth Bryan
John Frank Backus
Mrs. Willing Ethel Brandt
George Burnham Ferdinand Tidmarsh
Tracy Tanner Alex Quinn
Oscar George W. Walker
Watty, the tailor Richard Waggoner
Mr. Lee of the drug store Douglas Abbott
Miss Whitmarch Mrs. Gee. W. Walker



MISS ETHEL CLAYTON

wall-leaved hedge, waits for Duncan, and they linger until the older fellow comes up, when the old father comes out with an umbrella to protect them from the rain, of which they are quite unconscious.

This is another one of the pictures that inclines the observer against the belief that all stage successes are equally flimsable. There are many occasions in this instance where a situation needed to go to one's likes result, as they are taking up room in the house. I also have some women's farm magazines. I'd gladly send them to one who wants them badly enough to pay the freight or express.

The bill is supplemented by a Klaw & Erlanger production called "The Wife."

Marion Harland's Helping Hand

By Marion Harland

Offers Reading Matter.

RECEIVED Mrs. DeM's address and wrote to her, offering magazines, but she could not pay the freight. I am by no means rich, so I cannot offer. Will you find me a graphophone reproducer? I have a machine, but broke the reproducer, and we do so want another one, or one with a whole point. Have the Corrieres ever heard of saving canceled stamps, when sending them to foreign missionaries, who use them as rewards of merit?

— GRACE W.

ANSWERING your last query first, we have heard of making use of canceled stamps in the manner indicated and have applications for them. Your report of favors done and rendered is interesting. We register the offer of reading matter with the publishers, and will give the titles of the magazines. Readers must take your word that yours are among the best published in this land, where first class magazines abound.

— PRESERVED CITRON RIND.

HAVING a few very valuable recipes given to your Corrieri, I am going to trouble you to give me a recipe for citron preserves if you will be so kind. And once more I want to bother you. How can I keep worms and bugs out of corn that is dried? I shall watch the Corrieri for answers if you will bother with one who hasn't much experience.

— MRS. NORA D.

The true citron is a species of lemon rarely seen in the United States. I take it that you mean what goes by that name in groceries and households. It is really a small melon. To preserve citron rind, pare and cut the rind into small pieces after extracting the seeds. Lay in sauted water for a few hours and soak in fresh cold water for a day, changing the water three times. Drain and cook the citron tender in a gallon of fresh water to which you have added two teaspoons of powdered alum. Make a thick syrup of sugar and water, cup for cup, bring to a boil, and cook the drained rind in it fifteen minutes after the boil begins again. Remove the rind, pack in jars, and add

the syrup on the fire the juice of two lemons and two ounces of green ginger root which has been shred into shavings and soaked for an hour in hot water. Boil up sharply until thick and pour hot upon the citron rind. Seal at once, and when the jars are cold wrap in thick paper. It will be ripe in two months and very nice. To keep worms out of dried corn, spread upon paper and lay in the hottest sunshine. You can get sun will find dead worms upon the paper. Or put the corn in a hot open oven, stirring often. Shake in a cloander to dislodge worms and larvae, and put away in a crock with a tightly fitting top. The oven must not be hot enough to discolor the corn.

— VANILLA PIE.

— WILL you please publish a recipe for making the batter for ice cream cones? I herewith send a recipe for vanilla pie, which is delicious.

Half cup sugar, two tablespoons flour, yolk of one egg, a pinch of salt, one cup rich milk, one teaspoon of vanilla. Cook until thick and pour into a baked crust. Whip the whites of the egg with a tablespoon of sugar, spread over the pie, and set in the oven to brown.

— ELIZABETH S.

I refer your query about the ice cream cones. I fancy the manufacture is a trade secret, but there are so many such in the possession of our house mothers that I pass your question on to them. We readily accept your assertion with regard to your vanilla pie.

— FEW SUGGESTIONS.

— Here are a few suggestions that may be useful: Ammonia and peroxide of hydrogen will whiten pearl handled knives. To clean piano keys rub over with alcohol, wipe dry and rub with a soft rag. When cooking green peas add a few pods, and the flavor will be fine. Use a large sponge to wipe up cloth, instead of a cloth. Rub mildew with a piece of raw tomato, sprinkle with salt, and lay in sun. Repeat two or three times if necessary.

— V. A. M.

Fashions from London

By Bessie Ascough

Season's Footwear Gorgeous.

LONDON.—[Special Correspondence]—Fashion dictates for this season a gorgeousness in footgear unparalleled since the days of the dukes. The even-slippers are not only brilliantly colorful but they are a-flitter with many jewels. The vamp, it is true, is shorter than last season's, but the openwork in the toe seen occasionally last year has disappeared.

More fanciful designs appear edged with tiny beads often of a contrasting color from the satin of the slipper itself. One especially noticeable was of palest green satin with opalescent beads and bronze embroidery. A high, close fitting tongue encrusted with rhinestones serves instead of a buckle on a black satin slipper, which also had a rim of rhinestones around the top of the heel.

Gay brocades are also shown with bows and straps of the predominating color. A slipper of black and gold has an embossed cloth of gold that gives the appearance of "wetting down under the sun." This is a gay brocade with a lace garter fashion with a tiny jet buckle.

Perhaps the most artistic effect achieved in evening slippers and the most striking, too, is black satin, extremely low cut and pointed toes encrusted with silver embroidery and having a cloth of silver heel. Black slippers are universally popular because they do not accentuate the size of the feet, and when they are varied by clever touches of beading, embroidery, or color they become as attractive as and more useful than the slippers that are dyed to match the costume.

Miss Clayton, after she discards her calico abomination, is exceedingly pretty, especially when she puts on her party gown. There is a very attractive scene at the end, where she, backgrounded by a



film on the general theme of the play of that name, yesterday surprised "My Official Wife" at Orchestra Hall. In the early afternoon audience there were a few people who laughed a lot. They laughed when the true wife of the sheriff chased him with a broom, kicked him out of the kitchen, and shook a vengeful fist at him. "My" exploded flat on the porch; they laughed when the apprentice drug clerk set out for the fountain soda fountain glasses empty glasses and a bottle of syrup; they laughed when the town drunk, the soda fountain spout and caretaker acquired the liquid over counter and clothes, and then had sedulously to mop it up. They laughed some other times, off and on, throughout the picture, which moved forward along that line considerably, although I could not enumerate all of the high points that stirred their mirth.

The story gets its vital stimulus from a poor young man's need for money, which, in the advice of a friend, he decides to secure by journeying to a small town and marrying the daughter of the richest man there.

He arrives at the town and finds the heiress, who appears to be ready to fall into his arms at the drop of a hat. In the interval, however, he goes to work in the home to seed drug store of an old inventor, whose daughter, in a most interesting, draggled calico wrapper, rages against poverty. The young man, having borrowed \$500, pays off the mortgage, buys a new stock of goods, marbles fixtures, furnishes the girl with money to buy a party gown, and obtains a fancy house, supplied with a maid, for the use of his proprietor and his daughter. Also, he finds a place to live in, a room with a bystander to send Betty to a finishing school, and by Thanksgiving time she returns finished into such a perfect lady that he is obliged to marry outside of his affections for the sake of a fortune.

Miss Clayton, after she discards her calico abomination, is exceedingly pretty, especially when she puts on her party gown. There is a very attractive scene at the end, where she, backgrounded by a

Things happen, some of them impugning Duncan's reputation, until the heiress

comes to the rescue.

Copyright: 1914. By Lillian Russell.

Aids to the Toothbrush.

IT IS now ten years since the dissemination of information with regard to the care of the teeth, which has driven to the fact that more and more teeth are than ever before an adornment—they are a protector of health. There has been a general awakening to the fact that more physical ailments are due to neglected, decaying teeth than to any one other cause.

Certainly where the matter is of such great importance, one should be willing to be careful of the teeth, even though such duty require time and effort several times a day. The first and best way to keep down the dentist's bill is to have a tooth attended when a break in the enamel or a decay is first discovered. A half hour's attention at such a time saves many dollars and aches later on.

*

Lillian Russell's Answers.

R. F. K.: The formula for removing superfluous hair is two parts peroxide of hydrogen and one of common ammonia used for laundry purposes. Apply this mixture daily to the superfluous hair. This will not remove the hair with one application. You must be persistent in the treatment. The peroxide bleaches the air so that it is less noticeable and the ammonia gradually kills the roots of the hair.

*

Grandma's Remedy.

W. H. A.: If you feel that you are becoming stouter, I would suggest a diet and exercise. These are the safest cures for obesity. It is much easier to prevent than to cure. Be careful of your diet. Eliminate starchy foods, sweets, and greasy meats. Eat little meat. Boiled or roast meats are the best. Eat vegetables and fruit. Walk three to five miles daily. Nothing is better for the heart than walking. I would be glad to send you the details for reducing flesh and the rolling exercises for reducing the hips, if you will send me a stamped addressed envelope.

*

Grandma's Remedy.

One who had the fortune twenty years ago to be in one of those Cincinnati street cars, which are all the same, is a real alluring place. The thousands who of a Saturday night used to walk through Quincy market in Boston years ago were not all there to obtain the latest in dress. These same boots are suppliant this year by high shoes with uppers made of many attractive fabrics.

A combination of faun colored broadcloth and patent leather is still popular, but the newer treatment is a strip of the leather running up the front and back of the boot and a piping around the top. Laced shoes with tops of gray or faun broadcloth with ivory eyelets are among latest arrivals. Bronze shoes with faun colored garter tops and brown pearl buttons have rather short vamps and almost round toes.

Economical Housekeeping

By Jane Eddington

We Go Marketing.

HERE is something about a fine public market that is like an old fashioned flower garden—there is a narrow market even, or yet to a covered permanent market. They are different in every portion of the world, and the great market, say in such a city as Turin, Italy, is unlike the smaller markets two or three miles away. Those who oppose municipal markets would have woman sally out with their baskets just as they would if there were no real market privileges at hand. It is good for women to go from place to place, seeing prices and values and paying cash for what she puts in her basket. It seems to be confined to the upper part of the market and it appears there only in rare cases. When it is seen it is usually in some extravagantly colored produce or to match a gown.

No buckle or strap or button is too fanciful to ornament the new footgear, and even street shoes are far from plain.

The toothbrush is, of course, the first guardian of the health of the teeth. It should be used mornings, after each meal, and at night. By properly brushing the teeth, moving the brush up and down and not crosswise, all food particles are removed and the danger of decay from this cause is minimized.

But the toothbrush is not everything.

One should remember that nature did not fashion teeth only to decay, and that there are many natural methods of cleansing the teeth. It is necessary to eat hard crusts of bread at times, for the mastication of such food has a splendid effect upon the teeth. It produces a flow of saliva, in which are properties which are of natural benefit to the teeth. Fruits, with natural acids, also counteract or neutralize the effects of the carbohydrates, which cause so much trouble.

The diet should never be limited to soft

foods, which lodge between the teeth and set up a process of decay. Hard foods harden the gums and preserve the foundation of the teeth, in addition to serving as a cleanser.

The woman who sees will do well to abandon the habit of "nipping" thread, each time she cuts a piece off, after extracting through thread, a small portion of the same that is destroyed. It may take more time, but it is certainly an economy to use the scissors for thread cutting.

The toothbrush has all its important uses, but in order that the teeth may be intelligently and properly preserved it is necessary to give them care at all times—not simply upon occasion.

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Society and Entertainments

James A. Field Weds
Miss Amy Walker.

The marriage of Miss Amy Walker, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Charles M. Walker of 1128 North LaSalle street, and James A. Field of the University of Chicago was a house ceremony of yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Rev. Irvin Tucker of the Church of the Redeemer performed the service with only the relatives as guests. Later a small reception was held.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with point lace which had been in the family for many years used in the trimming. Her veil was of tulip and she carried little of the value. Her young sister, Miss Carolyn Walker, who was her only maid, wore a frock of white embroidered batiste, with a black hat, and carried pink flowers.

Mr. Field's group of attendants included his brother, Douglas Field, as best man; another brother, William Field; the bride's brother, Charles M. Walker Jr.; her brother-in-law, Paul Welling, and three Bostonians, Theodore Whitney, Gardner Perry, and Lloyd Brown, who were the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Field have not determined their place of future residence, although it will be near the University of Chicago, where Mr. Field is in the economics department.

Will Payne, well known to the readers of magazines, will appear in a new rôle this evening, when he will serve his son, Donald Macrae Payne, as man on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Miss Gertrude Webber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Webber, of Fifth Avenue, Wilmette. Miss Janet Jones will be maid of honor and Miss Dorothy Codd and Miss Katherine Crooker the bridesmaids. The gowns will be stretched by Miss Elizabeth Webber, younger sister of the bride, and her cousin, Joseph Glover. Two other small cousins, Alfie Miller and George Glover, will be the flower children.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Ortsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ortsen of 4040 Grand boulevard, to Philip J. Reddy of 3913 Grand boulevard is to take place at 6 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Holy Angels' church.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Heath announce the marriage of their daughter Katherine to Le Roy Selden Worth of Chicago, which took place on Wednesday in Benton Harbor, Mich.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Jennie June, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. June of 335 Clark street, Oak Park, to Norman C. Cluett of 2000 Grand boulevard.

Miss Lorraine Lynch of 2300 Jackson boulevard gave a linen shower and supper in honor of Miss Genevieve Monahan last night. Miss Monahan's engagement to William Joseph Grobe was a recent announcement. Joseph was a recent graduate.

The Misses Helene and Adele Byrne of 430 Park avenue, who arrived from Europe on the seventh have been resting in the east after their experiences in getting through France. They are expected to arrive in Chicago next Sunday.

Mrs. Nat Kalischer of 1037 Ridge avenue, Evanston, has as her guest sister, Mme. Frances Ross, dramatic soprano of the Royal Opera of Berlin, and her brother-in-law, Theodor Konrad of the Royal Opera of Sweden.

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles has returned



MISS RUTH EMERSON BRADSTREET
Photo by MABEL SKYES

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Bradstreet of Winnetka recently gave an interesting announcement to the public in the betrothal of their daughter, Ruth Emerson, to Howard Henry Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry Hoyt of Evanston. No date has been chosen for the wedding.

from the east, where she has spent the summer, the visit ending with a week's celebration of the centenary of the Star Spangled Banner in Baltimore. She will be with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wiles in Riverdale for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bronson Potter of 122 East Sixty-second street have as their guests Miss Esther Prager of Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ozman and son Donald of Evanston, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meyers of Chicago have just returned from a cruise with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fahrney of 6171 Sheridan road on the Willows in the Wolf river. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Steinwehr and E. C. Fahrney are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fahrney at present.

Mrs. Paul Juhnke and children of 435 Brainerd place have returned to the city after spending the summer months at the

country home of Mrs. Juhnke's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Venn of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sailor of 264 Adams street announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Robert Reilly of Chicago Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Reynolds of 818 Lafayette parkway gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of the minister of Peru, Dr. Pedro Alfonso Perez, and of the resident consul, H. J. Silfer.

Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes.

Mr. Allen Lee Haase of 4900 Sheridan road will give a康定 from 2 to 5:30 o'clock today in honor of Mrs. Robert Newell Kinnard of Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. Dottie McCarthy of 2975 Indiana avenue will entertain the Sigma Sis sorority at her residence tomorrow afternoon.

Kappa Alpha Theta alumnae will hold their first fall meeting in Field's Webster avenue tearoom tomorrow. Luncheon at 12:30.

Urge Use of Bible as School Text Book.

Dean Sumner May Be Made Oregon Bishop.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON. THE teaching of the Bible in the public schools as literature, but not as a means of imparting instruction in religion or as a means of devotion, was urged last evening by the Rev. Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education society, who was one of the instructors at the Chicago Training Institute for Sunday school workers at the Chicago and Presbyterian training school for city, home, and foreign missions, East Fifteenth street and Indiana avenue.

To allow the Bible used in the public schools as a means of religious instruction," Dr. Cope said, "means that Roman Catholics, Christian Scientists, Jewish teachers holding anti-Christian beliefs and those having no Christian belief at all, shall be religious instructors of our children. A knowledge of the Bible is essential to a knowledge of much of the best literature we study in the schools, and prejudice against its use as a book of religion ought not to preclude its study where a knowledge of it is essential to the understanding of poems, essays, or history."

The training institute is the third annual institute conducted by the Cook County Sunday School association. The attendance has been about 400, composed chiefly of Sunday school workers from all parts of the city.

The faculty of instruction is composed of seventeen teachers, including pastors of various churches and heads of departments of the Cook County normal association. The Rev. Messrs. S. Dansey, pastor of the Western Park Methodist Episcopal church, is dean of the faculty and presided. The Rev. Ossora S. Davis, president of the Chicago Theological school, Congregational, gave a course of lectures on the Bible. Dr. H. H. Horne, professor of the history of education and the history of philosophy in New York university, New York, gave a course on psychology and methods of teaching. Other pastors representing different denominations who spoke during the institute or will speak today are the Rev. John Myers, Chicago; the Rev. Jonas G. Brooks, Wheaton; the Rev. J. W. F. Dunn, Winnetka; the Rev. James M. Miller, Elmhurst; the Rev. C. F. Wishart, and the Rev. C. Cover, Chicago. The other teachers are E. O. Sella, C. E. Schenck, Miss Wilhelma Stoeker, Mrs. H. M. Leyda, and H. E. McAfee.

Sessions of the institute will be held today, beginning at 4 o'clock. The closing address this evening will be given by Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday School association.

Want New Park District.

Petition seeking to establish a park district to embrace the territory lying between Belmont avenue on the south, Division avenue on the north, Western avenue on the east, and Kedzie avenue on the west, was filed in the County court yesterday by 250 taxpayers living within those boundaries.

See the Society Beauties Pose for the Goddess "FASHION"

The Big Home Exposition Includes the Latest and Best in Modes as Well as Home Utilities.

Today is Household Day at the great Home Exposition. Every housewife should come to the Coliseum today and see the wonders of this wonderful show. Everything pertaining to the improvement of home life, new inventions, labor-saving devices and interests of economy will be displayed by over two hundred exhibits in a scenic setting of distinctive beauty. No expense has been spared to make this Chicago's greatest and biggest Home Exposition.

Grand Cooking Contest

For the special benefit of Chicago's housewives, a grand cooking contest by expert cooks, including Mrs. Elizabeth O. Hiller, the international authority on cooking, will be made a special feature of the Home Exposition.

You will learn something new about cooking every minute. Mrs. Hiller will also lecture on household economy and conduct a model kitchen. A visit to her booth will try to outdo in interest and instructive. Near-weds and newly-weds will find it especially interesting.

See Chicago's Society Beauties Pose in Chicago-Made Gowns

The crowning feature of the Home

Loses \$6,000, but Keeps on Plowing.

OLD Waldo Thomas went back to Big Rock last night with the title of world's champion plowman, but he left a good half of the honors of the thirty-sixth annual Wheatland plowing match with Will Brunner.

It wasn't the evenness of the furrows that Will's tractor left behind nor yet the speed with which he plowed that won the admiration of the 7,000 followers of the annual plowing who spent an exciting day on Pritch Stewart's farm, out beyond Ferguson's crossing. It was his downright grit in going through with the game in the face of a great misfortune.

In his hip pocket, when he started to tune up his tractor, Will had a wallet containing money and negotiable securities to the amount of \$6,000.

Half way down the field Will reached around and patted his hip pocket. It was empty!

"I've lost \$6,000, folks," he cried to the grand jury, "but I turned it in to win the prize before I stop to look for it."

But Will didn't win the prize. Nor did he find the \$6,000 wallet.

Wheatland township's sympathy went out to Will Brunner, but a few minutes later, when Waldo Thomas took an early lead in the chief event of the day, the big sweepstakes in the post graduate plowing class, the home folks had troubles of their own.

Frank Boardman was the man upon whom Wheatland depended most for the winning of first honors and the gold medal and the countrywide fame that go with them. And Frank, it was apparent from the first, was overtrained.

Right at the start he lost a couple of points when his plow ripped from the first furrow.

"Take him out, take him out!" yelled some of the more impulsive Wheatlanders.

Steady, Frank. You got three hours. Steady," advised older and cooler heads.

After that Frank did brace up, and he gave Waldo a race for his money. But when the judges got out to the field with their yardsticks and began to figure out the points the man from Big Rock had the edge. Waldo got 96 points and Boardman 94. It was the little break at the start that lost the title for Wheatland's champion.

From the heartiness with which Frank shook Waldo's hand when it was all over the outsider would have guessed the rivalry hadn't been very keen. But any one with half an eye could tell when Judson George and his brother Milton took the field that each had set his heart on winning.

Jud, who celebrated his thirteenth birthday last year by winning the boys' plowing prize, relied on his superior weight, his extra year of age, and his record to bring victory. Milton had been our practical champion for the past two years, but he was not to be beaten. He had a hearty breakfast and the Georges usually breakfast at 5:30. The \$15 prize consequently went to Milton, for Jud's plow arm had lost some of its cunning and his confidence failed him in the pinch.

When the interurban cars had carried away the last of the hundred contestants and the 7,000 spectators Pritch Stewart expressed himself as highly satisfied with the doings of the day.

"I have a little pickin' up to do," he said, "but dinged in they haven't saved me the trouble of plowing eighty-five acres this fall!"

**

Rail Equipment Men Elected.

Nine hundred members of the Traveling Engineers' association of America were guests at a banquet in the roof garden of the Hotel La Salle last night held by the Railway Equipment Manufacturers' association of the United States.

The following officers for 1915 were chosen at the closing session of the equipment manufacturers:

President—William S. Purry, Chicago. Vice President—John C. Clegg, Toledo. Treasurer—P. H. Stock, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

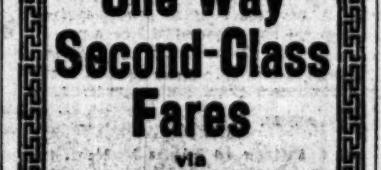
William E. Brimble, Toronto. G. H. Ryer, New York. E. B. Clegg, Toledo.

Their meeting for 1915 will be held at a time and place to be determined by the executive committee.

**

Colonist One Way Second-Class Fares

via



From Chicago daily

Sept. 24 to Oct. 8, 1914

\$38.00

To San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. and other Pacific Coast Points.

\$33.00

To Helena, Butte, Kalispell and Missoula, Mont., Pocatello and Nampa, Idaho, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Grand Junction, Colo., etc.

Correspondingly low fares to many other points in some cases.

Choice of scenic routes—favorable stopover privileges.

Full particulars at ticket offices.

Chicago and

North Western Ry.

445 S. Clark St. (Tel. Randolph 4-221, Automatic 580-982) and Passenger Terminal

National Laundry Men Elect Chicagoan.

Says Bible Play Is Piracy; Seeks Profits.

SUIT for an injunction to restrain

Theodore Liebler and George C. Spanniger of Liebler & Co., and Louis N. Parker, and all of New York, from producing "Joseph and His Brothers," was filed in the United States District court yesterday by A. A. Spanniger of Louisville, Ky. The play is now running at the Auditorium theater.

In his bill, which was filed by A. A. Spanniger of Louisville, Ky. The play is now running at the Auditorium theater.

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WRINKLE FIXER HELD FOR FRAUD

Dr. Borries Unable to Erase Woman's Frown Over Alleged \$10,000 Loss.

SO HE GOES TO JAIL.

Dr. E. Otto Von Borries, wrinkle eradicator, beauty specialist, etc., was photographed at the police bureau of identification yesterday and committed to the county jail.

Dr. Von Borries was held to the grand jury in bonds of \$10,000 on a charge of operating a confidence game whereby his friend, Mrs. May Poertner of 1546 Lincoln avenue, was swindled out of about \$10,000. In her testimony before Judge Gemmill in Municipal court Mrs. Poertner recited a new chapter of her difficulties with the beauty specialist.

"I went to him with my troubles in his office in the McVicker building," she said. "He said: 'Well, let us both take our lives. I have the dope to do it with.'

"I believe he intended to give me poison to get rid of me and that he intended to take some harmless preparation himself."

Mrs. Poertner testified Dr. Von Borries sold her \$800 worth of stock in Milwaukee concern and that the head of that company later informed her that Von Borries never had owned any of the stock; also that Von Borries had taken money for investment in his beauty business and gave no return.

She further testified that "the doctor" sold her a piano that was not his and induced her to dispose of her diamonds and him the proceeds.

Mrs. Poertner has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Ella Von Borries, wife of the beauty doctor, who, it is charged, signed notes with him for amounts taken from the victim, specifying that in the event of her death the notes should be void.

BOARD REFUSES TO GIVE \$14,500 TO ASSESSORS.

Holds Sum Asked to Pay for Compiling Quadrangular Report Is Excessive.

The county board by a vote of 8 to 4 yesterday refused to appropriate \$14,500 asked for by the board of assessors to employ clerks to assist in compiling a comprehensive report. Ten votes were required.

Bastien, Burg, Fitzgerald, Harris, Kuhn, Kuhn, Maloney, Nowak, and Mitchell voted ay and Gerd, Board, Cooney, and Anderson no. President McCormick did not vote.

The amount asked by the assessors was declared to be excessive.

Bids for flooring the new county hospital were rejected because several contractors complained about the specifications demanded. The county will re-advertise.

The question of a \$2,000,000 bond issue for state aid for roads was not brought up.

NOT SO BIG AS A ROCK, BUT BIGGER THAN A PEBBLE

Lee Cole, Aurora's David Harum, Finds a \$2,500 Pearl Which He Buys for Fifty Plunks.

THE TRIBUNE'S faithful correspondent at Aurora last night wired in the following story, to wit:

"Lee Cole went clams digging the other day and found a clam containing a pearl, which, while not quite so big as a rock, is considerably larger than a pebble. He sold the pearl to Robert Weber, the general proprietor of the Riverview hotel, for \$50 and plumped himself as the David Harum of the pearl selling industry.

"Now Lee is sure as a bolt at himself. Chicago and Aurora jewelers assert the pearl is the largest and finest ever taken from the Fox river and is worth \$2,500."

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Days are these keenly alive with interest in that Section of the Store devoted to Apparel for Girls and Young Women, for

Frocks—and Suits—and Coats Grow More Fascinating Almost Hourly

THESE are truly youthful fashions presented to you with full confidence in your approval of them, for they have been planned to meet the very definite view of Chicago's young womanhood.

And so we invite the schoolgirl, the girl just out of school, as well as the legion of young women planning winter's wardrobe, to make selections now from assortments of fall apparel as distinctively individual as they are complete.

"I went to him with my troubles in his office in the McVicker building," she said. "He said: 'Well, let us both take our lives. I have the dope to do it with.'

"I believe he intended to give me poison to get rid of me and that he intended to take some harmless preparation himself."

Mrs. Poertner testified Dr. Von Borries sold her \$800 worth of stock in Milwaukee concern and that the head of that company later informed her that Von Borries never had owned any of the stock; also that Von Borries had taken money for investment in his beauty business and gave no return.

She further testified that "the doctor" sold her a piano that was not his and induced her to dispose of her diamonds and him the proceeds.

Mrs. Poertner has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Ella Von Borries, wife of the beauty doctor, who, it is charged, signed notes with him for amounts taken from the victim, specifying that in the event of her death the notes should be void.

Both these models in navy or black serge with black satin sleeves and skirt; the steeplechase dress trimmed with red or bronze beads.

Fourth floor.

The ever serviceable broadcloth suit, new in the circular flare of the coat. Illustrated at the left, \$45.

The Country Club suit of corduroy (illustrated at the right) proclaims its "fitness" to the schoolgirls. \$27.50. In velvet at \$30. In plaid cloth at \$22.50.

Illustrated below, at the left, a plaid sibeline coat in blue or green or brown and black. A clever innovation is the belt at the front, \$25.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

* 13

CHICAGO FAILS TO
COPE WITH CRIME,
REPORT ASSERTSCouncil Document Asserts
\$8,000,000 Court and
Jail System Inefficient.

CITY LEADS FOR MURDERS

These charges against Chicago's equipment for law enforcement were presented formally yesterday in the city hall.

A man arrested for crime stands only one chance in thirty of going to the penitentiary.

Either large numbers of guilty men escape justice or large numbers of innocent are arrested unjustifiably.

Hundreds of men suffer imprisonment in jail although never convicted.

Court, police, and jail machinery costing \$8,000,000 a year is maintained almost entirely for those discharged as innocent or for those whose offenses are not serious enough to deserve more than a fine.

Most of men in prison are sent there because they have no money—they cannot pay fines.

The indictments were read before the city council committee investigating the cause and prevention of crime.

Woman Prepares Report.

They came in an analytical report prepared by Miss Ethel A. Abbott, who was engaged by Ad. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the committee, to study all the available statistics on the subject of crime in Chicago—from the record of its better known cases to the final disposition of the cases, if any.

Her report was a long one and dwelt upon the extent of crime in Chicago, comparing present records with past records and contrasting Chicago with other cities. It dwelt upon the handling of the two general classifications of cases—felonies and misdemeanors—and more than once stated at a conclusion that something radically is wrong with the legal machinery—either the police, the courts, or the courts.

Arrests on Increase.

"Whether this defect," the document reads, "is to be attributed to the police, the courts, the grand jury, or the state's attorney's office is not within the province of this discussion."

Considering the extent of crime Miss Abbott shows there has been a marked increase in the number of criminal complaints in recent years, and that there was in 1913 the greatest increase in arrests that has occurred in any single year since 1910. This was an increase of 9 per cent in arrests on felony charges and of 28.5 per cent on misdemeanor charges. The growth was out of proportion to the increase of population.

1913 "Worst" Year.

"If the number of arrests be taken as an indication," was the conclusion here, "the year 1913 was a serious 'crime year'—but put our crime rate back more than a decade."

In comparing the crime rate of Chicago with the states of New York and London it was explained that arrests in England only after proof of guilt has been obtained and that in New York persons charged with misdemeanors are brought into court by summons instead of arrest more generally in Chicago. As the comparison was made by the number of arrests or arraignments the tables were admitted unfair to Chicago on their face.

Chicago Leads in Murders.

The table comparing these cities from the standpoint of crimes of violence follows:

Robbery
Chicago..... 1,022
New York..... 131
London..... 86

The figures for Chicago and New York are for the statistics of 1913. Those for London are for the year 1910.

Summary of Report.

Miss Abbott's general summary of her findings in part follows:

"A very small percentage of the large number of persons arrested are charged with serious offenses. In 1913, for example, the number of arrests (charged) all came to the large total of 109,764, but only 11,208 of these were felony charges, even according to the police classification, which included some offenses, e.g., petit larceny and "contributing to delinquency," which are not felonies. That is, according to the police classification, only 10 per cent of all offenses were felony charges. The Municipal court statistics show even a smaller percentage of serious offenses."

"Out of 121,303 cases disposed of in its criminal branches, including all preliminary hearings, criminal and quasi criminal cases, only 11,208, or 9 per cent, were preliminary hearings on felony charges. The vast majority of persons arrested in the criminal branches of our Municipal court are petty offenders."

Convictions Are Few.

"The next point of importance is the fact that the majority of the thousands of persons who are brought into our courts are discharged without conviction. The statistics of the criminal branches of the Municipal court show that out of the 121,303 cases disposed of in 1913, 57.5 per cent were discharged and that for the more serious crimes the percentage of discharges was very much higher."

"More than 90 per cent of all felony cases were discharged on preliminary hearings alone and many others were discharged on the grand jury and by the Criminal court without conviction. In 1913, the only year for which statistics of final disposition in the Criminal court

Bride in Business Romance.

MIND ANALYSIS
TO SETTLE FATE
OF BOY SLAYERSPsychic Bureau to Pass On
Youths Defended as
Morons.

HANGING PERILS ONE

For the first time since its establishment, the municipal psychopathic laboratory may be called upon to pass on a capital case. Life or death may depend upon the ability of Dr. William J. Hickson, director of the laboratory, to measure the capacity of the human brain. The freedom or imprisonment of four boys is at stake. All are charged with murder and the death penalty probably will be asked in the case of at least one of them.

The boys were placed on trial yesterday in Judge Deyer's court. They are:

William Rahn, 17 years old, of 1336 North Lincoln street.

Edward Rahn, 21 years old, his brother.

Anton Piatrowski, 18 years old, of 1747 North Lincoln street.

Philip Krajcik, 19 years old, of 1524 North Lincoln street.

Lived in "Toughest" Zone.

The boys were raised in an environment characterized as the toughest on the northwest side. The six youthful slayers of Fred Guelzow, the Bowmanville truck farmer, four of whom paid for the brutal crime with their lives, were raised in the same neighborhood.

On June 8 the four boys now on trial were passing a can of beer around in an alley. One of them suggested that the boys should go home and get his revolver. Rahn had no gun, so he turned with the weapon. A short while later John Polkin of 1926 North Winthrop Avenue passed the alley. According to the police, William Rahn confessed that he fired the shot.

Defended as Morons.

Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the Rahn brothers and Piatrowski, is basing his defense on the theory that their brains have not been fully developed and that they are incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. In other words, he contends that they are morons and irresponsible for their crime. He requested Dr. Hickson to make an examination of them and the latter has done so, but his finding will not be announced until he is called to the witness stand.

Assistant State's Attorney W. W. Witty announced that he would fight the theory on the ground that Dr. Hickson's testimony is not admissible into evidence unless a plea of insanity is made.

The jury was completed during the day and the hearing will begin this morning.

WOODEN THIS JAR YOU?
IT JARRED FOUR SLEUTHS.

With Revolvers Drawn They Answer Prantic Calls of "Burglar"—Capture a Dummy.

It was midnight.

There are burglars in the hallway at 101 West Oak street. Come quick!

They are over the phone was cut off in the midst of the appeal and the desk sergeant at the Chicago avenue station jumped to his feet. A moment later Sergeant Fergus and McGuire and Detectives Schaus and O'Connell were speeding to the address in the patrol wagon.

The door was shut. With drawn revolvers the four men advanced. McGuire gave a knob a quick twist, threw the door open, and jumped back. A figure lunged forward with the pistol upon Fergus and the latter sprung his fist and flattened the assailant on his back. The other three detectives leaped upon the primate figure. They jerked it unmercifully to its feet and it tottered uncertainly on its feet, for its feet were wood and so was its head, and so they later found out was its spinal column.

Across the streets a group of about fifty persons littered. The policemen made some threats about loading the whole bunch into the wagon, but apparently changed their minds and allowed the figure in on the floor. At the station it was booked as "A. Dummy" and Sergeant Fergus was stationed to

WED TO SPITE GOSSIP
AFTER TRAIN COURTHSHIP.

New York Couple Who Met on Los Angeles Excursion Halt Trip East for Evanston Ceremony.

A young man and a young woman appeared before Justice John P. Boyer of Evanston yesterday.

"I am Rosee E. Bowes of New York," said the man, "and this is Miss Frances Elliot of the same city. This will explain the purpose of our visit."

Bowes drove a massage license from him to see. It showed the ages of both to be 29.

"I met Miss Elliot on an excursion to Los Angeles and we decided to get married," explained Bowes.

"Yes, we intended to wait until we got back to New York, and probably would have if there had not been so many giddy old women on the train," chimed in Miss Elliot.

"We occupied separate drawing rooms, but spent as much time together during the day as possible," said Bowes. "Some inquisitive women asked Miss Elliott if we were married and she replied that we were not, but that we were going to be. They lifted their eyebrows and made me sore."

TAKES POISON; CALLS AID.

Woman Telephones Physician After Swallowing Draft Which Ends Her Life.

Mrs. Emma Tschaw, after swallowing poison in the rear of her husband's grocery at 9002 West Madison street, Oak Park, last night called Dr. C. E. Hemming on the telephone and told him what she had done.

Safe blowers broke into the Englewood theater at West Sixty-third and South Racine streets early yesterday and, after blowing open the safe, escaped with \$600 and jewelry worth \$1,400, according to Louis M. Quittman, manager of the theater.

LOOT THEATER OF \$2,082.

Mrs. D. L. Stevenson Notifies West Side Police of Her \$1,550 Loss.

When Mrs. D. L. Stevenson returned to her home at 1009 North Paulina street, she missed several rings and a bracelet. She called up the police and mentioned that her chauffeur, Frank Brun, was also missing. She declared her jewelry was worth \$1,550.

A can of beer, replenished every few minutes from a neighboring saloon, was passed rapidly around among four men in the rear of 4325 South Ashland avenue last night.

Beets received a stab wound over the heart from which he died at the German Deaconess hospital. Kasereck is in the hospital, seriously cut, but will recover. The other two were arrested.

GEMS AND CHAUFFEUR GONE.

Crackmen Blow Strong Box on the South Side, Taking Money and Jewelry.

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BUSINESS. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

14

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

WHEAT REACTS; TRADE NERVOUS

Realizing Takes Edge Off
Market; Big Receipts
Check Demand.

CORN FUTURES WEAKEN

The wheat market was decidedly choppy and nervous yesterday, frequent price changes occurring with the general tendency lower. Final prices were 14¢ to 2¢ lower. Offerings were heavy at times, but on the breaks there was good buying, and the market responded quickly to any buying demand. Armour was credited with buying wheat, and commission houses bought quite freely on the declines. On the advances the selling was led by Logan-Bryan, Barrell, Clement-Curtis, Bartlett-Frazier, and J. Rosebaum. Johnston-Mackenzie, Thompson-McKinnon, Noyes-Jackson, and Barrett were buyers.

The Canadian official estimates give the wheat crop of the whole country at 150,000,000 bushels, against 232,000,000 bushels last year, an average of 15 bushels per acre, against 20.81 bushels last year.

Fair Sales to Exporters.

The cash demand was fair here, some of the shippers reporting a better inquiry. Sales were finally reported at 400,000 bushels, mostly to exporters. It was said 1,000,000 bushels were being loaded here for shipment this week. In the northwest the cash market was a little firmer, and it was noticeable that the near months all markets were relatively stable. In all markets were relatively stable.

May. Offerings from the country were reported moderate southwest and fair in the northwest.

Receipts at all points continue heavy, primary arrivals being 1,174,000 bushels for the day, against 1,744,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts here were 344 cars, with 245 cars the inspection yesterday. Northwest points had 1,368 cars, against 960 cars a year ago, and Winnipeg had 1,269 cars, against 1,049 cars a year ago.

Firm Tone at Liverpool.

Liverpool closed 16¢ higher up for both spot and futures. The demand was reported better, and the cash market was steady for the day from the Atlantic and Gulf ports were 98,000 bushels. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 1,000 bushels for five days and were 1,500 bushels higher.

Weather conditions were more favorable in the northwest.

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Corn Has Bad Break.

The corn market showed a heavy tone throughout the session, closing slightly higher. Prices were about 1¢ higher.

John and Bryan were leading sellers. Later Logan was a fair buyer and Comstock and local traders were moderate buyers.

May. Offerings from the country were reported steady, but futures, having 40¢ lower, and sales were moderate at 400,000 bushels.

Offerings from the country continued 1,000,000 bushels, and the cash market was a little firmer. Receipts of corn posted were 141,000 bushels and shipments were 325,000 bushels.

Weather conditions were less favorable in the western part of the belt, where there was heavy rain. Prices were 40¢ lower.

London and Argentine markets were stronger due to a better foreign demand. Primary receipts were 231,000 bushels, compared to 146,000 bushels a year ago.

Days Delayed Weakness.

Corn was in fair demand, but later the market weakened with other grains. Cash prices were 16¢ lower.

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Liquidation in Products.

Prices were higher early. Later there was renewed liquidation in the flour, meal and sample grade at \$3.60-\$3.65. Receipts, 13 cars.

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